

B104

# WORONI

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION. VOLUME 19 NUMBER 9 SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
MEMBERS OF ANUSA \$1.45 P.A.: MEMBERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC \$1.50 P.A. JULY 20th, 1967 10¢

## ENMITY '67

The year 1964 saw the animosity between A.N.U. and R.M.C. come to a head when the sanctity of the Dunrobin parade ground was violated by student doodlings and Bruce Hall was attacked by the cadets. As the battles of that year were indecisive, and in order to bring the traditional rivalry down to less destructive practices, it was decided to wage war legally each year under the title Amnesty, and present the Hatchet Trophy to the victor.

As a result battle now rages legitimately once each year.

This year's Amnesty programme includes a student-cadet exchange scheme on Thursday and Friday, under which 20 students will sample army life (and food) for a day, and 20 cadets will be given a taste of freedom from authority.

The official opening to Amnesty '67 is the debate and dance to be held in the Union at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday night.

The opening ceremony will consist of the traditional "grand entrance" in which the leader from each institution will attempt to outdo the other in the originality of his entrance and address. For those who witnessed the Klu Klux Klan welcoming Adolf Hitler last year, this will be hard to miss!

A verbal battle will ensue in order to ascertain whether or not "Peaceful Co-existence is Impossible", and this will be followed by the usual mammoth dance.

Perhaps the highlight of Amnesty-'67 will be the relay race to be held between Yass and Canberra on Sunday. This race is designed to show any disbelievers that the cordies are no stronger, fitter or better at displaying their physical prowess (?) than the average Uni student (?).

The race will consist of the alternate pushing of a brickies wheelbarrow (ideal training for those who have aspirations of becoming a brickies labourer) for the phenomenal distance of one mile, and the riding of a 24in bicycle for the gargantuan distance of three miles (each participant being required to perform only one of these superhuman feats).

The race will commence at Yass at 10 a.m. and the teams will battle it out over the 36 miles, hoping to arrive at the Union by 2 p.m.

As a finale to Amnesty-'67 the Hatchet Trophy, held for the past two years by R.M.C., will be presented to the institution which has most successfully waged "war" for 1967.

## drunk with victory

On July 4 an estimated 100 people were killed in the Vietnam war. On the same day 100 people signed a petition decrying this waste of life. Then they stood outside the American Embassy, rubbing their hands for warmth, and pulling their coats tight for shelter from a cold wind that was blowing. By July 6 both the 100 dead and the 100 demonstrators had been forgotten in the general rush of world events . . . what remained was a question: Did any of them serve a useful purpose?

On July 4 Ambassador Clark

at lunch had a "swell time" celebrating "independence" day. He couldn't understand why those wretches were getting cold outside his Embassy. They, in their turn, could not see what there was to smile and wave about. In Vietnam, men were spitting out their life's blood — some disembowelled, some blasted to bits, and others with flames on their bodies. They, amidst all the confusion, they in the middle of all those question marks, knew well enough what the issue was at stake. What a pity they died.



## gallows humour

Theatre Group's second term production opens in Childers Street Hall on July 20. The Play, GALLOWES HUMOUR, an American "Black Comedy" by Jack Richardson, is being directed for the Group by Gail Kahan. This is a superbly balanced and structured play; really two one acts linked by the character of the WARDEN (John Stephens). The first act deals with a murderer WALTER (Peter de Salis) and a prostitute LUCY (Sue Barnes), provided by the state to soothe the last hours of its condemned. The second act deals with the ex-convict PHILLIP (Robert Cooksey) and his struggle to escape his mundane life and his mundane wife MARTHA (Adrienne Burgess); his struggle fails. It's the man who dies who 'lives' and the man who lives who 'dies'. Richardson is probably the most English of the modern American playwrights like Murray Schigel, Albee, etc.), par-

ticularly in his dialogue. This play will be a real experiment for the Group. Again using an experimental style thrust stage, the sets by Foss Henty are op art designed and surrealistically motivated. The play will also employ some interesting lighting effects which are being used for suggesting of moods. Gail is employing a semi-method approach to directing which provides for better character realization. The play is also interesting for its blatant use of anachronistic use of theatrical devices, such as a prologue, by DEATH (played lugubriously by Allen Mawer). The reason for the prologue is indefinite; either it is to alienate the audience or just to establish the character of death over the entire play. The play will run a six-night season before going to Adelaide for the Australian Universities Drama Festival, as the A.N.U. entry.

## DANGER MONEY

The S.R.C. recently undertook a study of the possibility of implementing an insurance scheme to cover accident and sickness of all students at this University. Similar schemes have been investigated at other Universities and in some cases they have been implemented.

The type of scheme envisaged by this S.R.C. is one which covers all students, both on and off the campus, engaged in University activities, excluding sporting activities. It is hoped that an insurance scheme will cover all accident and where possible sickness and prolonged injury.

Some points should be considered before further examination is made. Firstly, as most students will be aware the University runs a Health Service which caters for most forms of sickness and accident but which does not cover hospital expenses or compensation in the event of serious injury.

Secondly, the University does not insure itself against claims by students for accident, etc., and an injured student's remedies must be at law, which is time consuming, slow and expensive. Thirdly, many, if not most, part-time students would be covered by workers' compensation in some form and many students may have some form of medical benefits coverage.

It is our belief, based on the experience

of other universities, that the per capita premium for such coverage would be in the region of 90c to \$1.00, but to obtain such a coverage might very well require full membership of all students at the University. This would require an increase in fees by about \$1.00. This money could be collected by Administration and paid directly to the Insurance Company.

However, before the S.R.C. can make any further negotiations it requires the following information:

How many students already have some form of accident and sickness coverage?

If most students don't have some coverage now, do they think the S.R.C. should try to implement a scheme, and if so of what type?

If the S.R.C. should implement such a scheme do students think it should be compulsory and would they be prepared to pay an additional dollar in fees?

It is anticipated that the S.R.C. will be able to take a poll on this matter before the end of the year in conjunction with Administration, questionnaires being sent out with University circulars to students.

In the meanwhile the S.R.C. would appreciate any information or comments from students. Those interested should contact Sue Barnes or Alan Brooks at the S.R.C. office.



# WORONI



The recent demonstration outside the American Embassy must have raised several questions among the demonstrators themselves, if not on the value of demonstrations (for demonstrations undoubtedly do fulfill a purpose in that they keep the public aware that there is not total acquiescence to the Vietnam war) then on the best tactics that a demonstration can employ for effectiveness.

The argument that any demonstration is an effective one is unrealistic; so too is the argument that any news-space gained in the national press must make the demonstration appear in a favourable light. Demonstrations have become so commonplace that even demonstrations of two thousand or more in Sydney gain, at the outside, two or three column inches. By the same token, to argue that demonstrations must be toned down to keep the unconverted within striking distance, implies that demonstration is itself a compromise: rather hypocritical in the light of "Silence means consent - Speak out for withdrawal".

Perhaps the first lesson demonstrators can learn is that, to use an oft-repeated phrase, all publicity is good publicity. The phrase has particular relevance for demonstrators: the Vietnam war is a war in which there is no compromise; the American strategic bombing of North Vietnam is not called off for fear of alienating what could be potential support. Conscriptation is not either abolished or restricted to service inside Australia for fear of alienating those who oppose Conscripts in Vietnam. To condemn a counter-escalation placard for fear of unfavourable press reportage is, in a sense, de-escalation for an unsympathetic audience.

The mistake that most demonstrators seem to have made is that they have failed to realise that the Australian public has already made up its mind on the war; that possibly the only realistic role of the Vietnam Action Committees is to serve as a rallying point for the defectors from the other side; that as the war gets progressively worse - as tax increases, commodity restrictions etc become more burdensome - opposition to the war will grow not because of the placards, but rather because they will feel the pinch and recognise the pincher. It is then that the demonstrators, the Vietnam Action Committees will be most useful; they will provide a rallying point for the opposition.

EDITOR: CRADDOCK MORTON

STAFF: John Reid  
Toss Gascoigne  
Ron Colman  
Gabrielle Hyslop  
Merrill Sernack

*Woroni is published fortnightly during the year except during the examination and vacation periods under the auspices of the SRC of the ANU by Ron Colman Director of Student Publications. Subscriptions \$1.50 per year post paid. Advertising Rates: Casual \$1.60 per column inch. Contract rates on application. Printed by Canberra Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd. 70 Barrier, Street, Fyshwick, A.C.T.*

Next Issue: Thursday, August 3rd.  
Deadline: Monday, 24th August.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

David Erskine (Woroni, July 6) is in a muddle. All in one letter, in fact in consecutive paragraphs, he manages to argue (a) that Communist expansion and government is good for backward countries and should be permitted, and (b) that backward countries are entitled to self-determination and should not be subjected to "forced civilisation" (his phrase).

Would Chairman Mao please point out The Contradictions? Of course he won't.

This recent dogma of some Western liberals, that Communism is all right for backward countries, is the best thing to happen for Totalitarianism since the thirties - as Mr Samuel has pointed out. When reinforced with the second dogma, which when translated means that Communist interference in the process of self-determination is acceptable, while non-Communist interference is not, it becomes monstrous in its implications.

Mr Erskine sidesteps these by claiming that Vietnam, once Communist, would simply concern itself with its own affairs. Quite possibly, though the use of the Eastern European model to justify this conclusion is as facile as what has gone before. It ignores, for instance, the fact that Communist expansion in Europe was stopped, not by the desire of the Communists, but by the West's threat, and use, of force against it.

But the most important issue is that a Communist success in South Vietnam would encourage Communist forces elsewhere to similar processes of "revolution".

The totally unnecessary disruption and misery this would cause, elsewhere in South East Asia alone, I find quite as ghastly to consider as events in Vietnam. And this patronising, callous, and quite unproven theory, that Communism will be good for them, is cold comfort to offer those who will suffer through new or renewed Communist insurgency. For their sake let's confine the tragedy to Vietnam.

Yours faithfully,  
I. D. Black

Dear Sir,

I read the article on psychedelic experience in the Woroni of 22nd June, 1967, and feel that by understanding the dangers associated with the use of LSD it appeared to recommend the indiscriminate use of the drug.

The student population has a right to a more balanced view of the LSD controversy. I therefore asked

a psychiatrist who is the superintendent of a large, modern Psychiatric Hospital for comments on your article. He described it as "arrogant addled nonsense" and expressed interest as to whether the anonymous writer became addled before or after he started "going on trips".

There are many statements in this article which are open to question, one of them being the admission by the writer that some may be adversely affected to the extent of suicide. However, the writer dismisses this fact with the contention that these people were latent psychotics and therefore the effect of LSD on them may be disregarded. Leaving aside the expense involved in the hospitalisation of these people one must take into consideration the personal tragedies resulting from the unsupervised and unnecessary use of this drug.

The writer offensively suggests that opposition to the use of LSD is restricted to those whose enthusiasm has waned due to the onset of middle age. The majority of psychiatrists of all ages regard it as a dangerous and useless prison, yet these same men are still capable of making and accepting other new discoveries. It is uninformed statements such as these in this article which bring the student population into disrepute.

Since you have published only one side of the picture, we should be given the opportunity to hear the other side from qualified and experienced people. The university Medical Officer would probably be able to suggest a suitable writer.

Yours sincerely,  
Carolyn Meadley  
(Part-time Arts.)

~THE 1967 ART FUND~



# bush week Unique in Gorilladom

Of the dozen or so Australian Universities, only two have so far celebrated their centenaries, yet as soon as their buildings accumulate moss, ivy and frequently grime, their inhabitants begin to think of tradition.

Part of this strange process is the development of the annual Foundation or Commemoration Day on which students are accustomed to play out their long-established role before the public by performing stunts of varying ingenuity and organising processions of varying degrees

of satire. In doing so they usually manage to outrage the prim and amuse the dim, and, on the side, raise money for some institution while, above all, having a damn good time.

The Australian National University, however, differs from this standard pattern. Its annual event, Bush Week, has nothing to do with any tradition associated with the founding of the University. In fact, its purpose and celebration are pointed comments on tradition itself.



It all began as long ago as 1961 when two enterprising country-born students, George Martin and Bob Reece, encouraged by their colleagues, decided to commemorate not any particular event in the history of the ANU but the "bush tradition" — the part played by the humble pioneers in the history of our nation. The original aims of Bush Week were "to remind students of their debt to the pioneers of this nation and of the part played by all underprivileged workers of today; to provide an occasion for student frivolity, and, to raise (if possible) funds for charity. This spontaneous attempt to create a tradition took the form of various functions such as debates and orations on our national heritage (one such was entitled "Morality in the Mulga") and a pilgrimage to Bungendore, a country hamlet thirty miles from Canberra possessing an inn which was to become the venue for bush-songs, more orations and much camaraderie, and the centre from which tours of the surrounding town were to be made. Bush Week then is, in its original conception, a weird and thoroughly pleasing concoction of romanticism, facetiousness and

inebriety.

Rightly, no one questioned the uniqueness and success of that first venture. But in the haste to preserve it, it was transformed. Bush Week became an annual institution and expanded rapidly by incorporating activities typical of Commemoration and Foundation Days. These accretions included a ball, procession (prosh), charity drive and monster satirical publications. Stunts now test the ingenuity of students. In all these things, ANU students have on one occasion or another proved themselves the equal of the products of their fellow institutions, in relieving the War Museum of the burdensome responsibility of looking after \$140,000 worth of art treasures, in breaking records for poetry reading, in educating the police and in raising money for such institutions as the New Guinea University, handicapped children, Aboriginal students and World University Service. To make all this possible, the brainchild of a few students became the co-ordinated effort of the S.R.C. Bush Week has outgrown its roots; it was now very similar to the practice of every other Australian university.



# antichrist

In the last issue of Woroni there appeared a letter by E. Dudley of Bruce Hall deploring a statement made during an S.R.C. meeting to the effect that S.C.M. represented sectional and dogmatic beliefs. In it Dudley equated the S.C.M.'s concern for Christianity with the Historical Society's concern for History. To say the least, the letter is a depressing document. For in announcing that the S.C.M. does not stand for "any given creed" it gives notice that it can no longer be taken seriously (if it ever was) by the majority of students as a representative of Christian views on the campus.

For a religious group at a University, four functions come to mind. To put them briefly, a religious society can be simply an expression of the need to continue in an already established way of thinking (or excuse for not thinking); it can actively proselytise; on a subtler plane it can put forward a religious point of view in a way designed to stimulate enquiry and discussion; and finally it can engage in a critical examination of its tenets of belief.

The S.C.M. at the A.N.U. possibly fails to fulfill any of these functions — and the reason for its lack of success may well lie in the reticence of its members when challenged to state what exactly their concern for Christianity centres around.

To put it more crudely, few seem to have the courage to state their convictions.

If they do, it is usually in the vogue terms of so-called liberal Christianity. The glib use (or more properly, misuse) of hackneyed phrases such as 'lack of faith', 'ultimate concern', and 'religionless

Christianity' is supposed to convince the hearer that what Dudley calls "the radical testing of Christian Faith and Life" is going on somewhere.

But the truth is more likely to be that these verbal ikons, culled from a harvest of Fontana Paperbacks, hide the paucity of really thoughtful concern for Christianity.

An instance of what this means is afforded by a report of the A.S.C.M. National Conference written by David Garrett, one of the leaders of Sydney University S.C.M. and co-editor of Issue.

He remarked (Woroni Feb. 28, 1967) that during a debate between Christianity and Humanism —

"A majority (of S.C.M.ers) felt unwilling, on most ethical and social issues, to distinguish sharply a Christian from a Humanist attitude".

He went on to note that liberal-Christian convictions are . . . "merely a reassuring reminder of an attitude which has become emotionally necessary. This involves

John Iremonger, ex co-editor of Woroni, had four years of contact with both S.C.M. and Newman at Sydney University. He is the author of the article on religious clubs in the 1967 orientation week magazine 'A University 1967'.

believing, in a good bourgeois kind of way, in a naive idea of progress and the possibility of social change. The ability of Christian doctrine to adapt itself with a minimum of trouble to any world outlook that happens to come along is also a tenet of faith".

It is this latter 'tenet of faith' which marks the S.C.M.er on issues concerning dogma, as a milk-white equivocator. It hinders him from proselytising, it certainly does not stimulate interest in Christianity by non-Christians, and it is evidence of a shallow, shifting examination of the basic tenets of his faith.

It means, in effect, that the only role the S.C.M. performs is that of being an indefinite limbo on the way to loss of faith.

It is this tendency to accommodation with the latest theological fad which makes a mockery of the talk at the last National Conference of "redemption of the University", of the National Chairman's concern

for the quality of life of S.C.M. students, and of the decision to hold next year's Conference on the subject "The University".

The contribution to a University of people performing pseudo-intellectual gymnastics lest they appear to have convictions which may occasion attack or offend someone, is negligible.

The influence of people whose terminology tends to be a virtual succession of half-understood, mod-theological clichés is exactly what a University is obliged to oppose.

And for those who prefer to persist in juggling the soft-covered wisdom of the boiled-down remnants of the pantheon of Tillich and the boys, let's start with 'demythologising' the S.C.M.

Throw away the myth of "radical testing of the Christian Faith and Life" and what have you got? Little more than a few confused, boring people who achieve little of what they are ostensibly attempting.

# and space age boyd on god

Professor Boyd mentioned three kinds of knowledge in his lecture on "Modern Science and Christian Faith". The first kind of knowledge is that sought by the mathematician which is limited by the nature of the axioms on which his reasoning is based. Here the relationship is between the observer and his own creation. In experimental science, however, the observer works with the material world, seeking a new understanding by a process similar to intuition as he tests his theory against more and more data. The place of reasoning is thus secondary to the receptiveness of the observer. The third kind of knowledge is that of "knowing" another personality as distinct from "knowing about" something. In this case the observer must be prepared to make a response in order to gain an understanding. We cannot make friends with a person if we treat them merely as a set of conditioned reflexes.

The Christian Faith is a knowledge primarily of the third category, claiming to bring personal knowledge of a personal God, and as such requires a response from the individual in order to gain this knowledge.

Professor Boyd mentioned a number of observations we can make about the life of Jesus Christ and the need to develop a com-

prehensive theory to explain all these observations whereas too often people developed different ad hoc theories to rationalise each situation.

The Jews saw that Christ spoke with authority greater than that of their religious teachers. What he taught was a new morality in that it regarded a man's motives as more important than his actions. Moreover, Christ claimed to be the perfect exponent of what he taught, whereas other great religious figures have seen themselves only as striving towards perfection. Implicit in Christ's teaching was a claim to a unique relationship with God — in fact a claim to deity. In foreseeing his own death he regarded himself not as a martyr but as a vicarious sufferer, and further predicted that he would overcome death. The final piece of information to take into account is the change that occurred among the followers of Christ from cowards in hiding to bold preachers of good news.

Approaching this set of observations with a willingness to respond to the personality of God should He be found in the data, Professor Boyd has found that the most consistent hypothesis, the one which intuitively has the ring of truth about it, is the Christian claim that "God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself".



The war in Vietnam only became a topic of significant debate in Australia after the United States began, and the Australian Government endorsed, the bombing of North Vietnam early in 1965. The debate was intensified following the announcement at the end of April by the then Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, that the Government proposed to send an infantry battalion to South Vietnam. It became even more urgent in February-March last year when the present Prime Minister, Mr Holt, at first intimated and later confirmed that after its one-year tour of duty the battalion would be replaced by a task force of some 4,500 men, of whom one-third would be conscripts — the first ever actually to serve outside Australian territory. After the Government was returned with an increased majority at the Federal Elections, thus ensuring the continuance of its policy, the debate has flagged.

Naturally, the Government's justification of its policy has varied with the course of the war and the circumstances of the debate; but constantly recurring there have been a number of assumptions about the war in Vietnam and world politics that amount to a doctrine of contemporary Australian foreign policy. An examination of these assumptions helps to understand Australia's deep involvement in the Vietnam imbroglio.

#### THE THREAT OF CHINA

The first assumption identifies China as the real aggressor in South Vietnam, and indeed throughout the Indo-Pacific region, and as the main threat to Australian security. For example, in the House of Representatives on 29th April, 1965, Sir Robert Menzies spoke about "externally directed Communist guerrilla subversion" which he saw "... as part of a thrust by Communist China between the Pacific and Indian Oceans"; a Communist "... take-over of South Vietnam would be a direct military threat to Australia and all the countries of South and South-east Asia". And, making his first statement of Government policy to the House of Representatives on 8th March, Mr. Holt presented "the aggressive thrust of (Chinese) Communism in Asia" in much the same terms.

The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Hasluck, has sometimes gone beyond this kind of assertion to argue that China rather than the Soviet Union now poses the main threat to world peace: China is now in the earlier, militant revolutionary stage of Communism and rejects the Soviet doctrine of peaceful coexistence; further China seeks to revise the world balance of power and especially to dominate the Indo-Pacific region.

As an emerging Great Power, the Minister continues, beginning to participate in global politics, China is aware that its future does not depend on control of the states of South-east Asia, but on the kind of settlement it reaches with the other Great Powers, although control of the resources of South-east Asia would very considerably increase its leverage. In the war in Vietnam, the United States and its allies are fighting to prevent an eventual settlement with China that would overturn the status quo in global politics and concede to China the hegemony of South and South-east Asia.

This is a much more persuasive version of the threat of China; but like its predecessor it depends on China's control of North Vietnam, or at least on a Hanoi that is in the orbit of Peking rather than Moscow.

Certainly the Government has contended that this is so, citing as evidence the importance of Chinese aid in the present war and in the First Vietnam War against the French, North Vietnam's subscription to Chinese Communist doctrine, especially the doctrine of revolutionary guerrilla warfare, and common policies, most importantly mutual support for "so-called" wars of national liberation.

Now this evidence is by no means convincing. In both wars Chinese equipment and training have been significant but marginal, while since the U.S. began the bombing of North Vietnam early in 1965 Soviet aid has been more considerable; anyway, as a variety of post-war examples testify, states by no means necessarily acquire satellites by giving military aid.

Again, although North Vietnam, or more particularly the Defence Minister General Vo Nguyen Giap, has adapted to the conditions of the Vietnam War Mao Tse-tung's doctrine of revolutionary guerrilla warfare, North Vietnam has not devotedly followed the Chinese line in the ideological debate of the Sino-Soviet conflict; rather, North Vietnam has avoided defining its own position at all precisely, following a zig-zag course according to political exigencies — at the moment, with increased Soviet diplomatic and logistic support, North Vietnam is closer to the Soviet Union, having recently been implicitly denounced by China for taking a compromise "centrist" line.

Finally, the common policies of China and North Vietnam do not appear to have ever gone beyond declarations of support for each other's policies and a general endorsement of wars of national liberation; besides, states have often pursued common

policies without one dominating the other(s).

Moreover, China and North Vietnam have different interests in this Second Vietnam War. It is, of course, a vital Chinese interest that North Vietnam should be neither controlled nor threatened by another Great Power. But the greatest threat to China's security lies in an accommodation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union — as was underway in 1963/64 until blighted by the intensification of the war — that might lead to their combining to denuclearise China and thus preventing a revision of the central balance of power: China has an overriding interest in the war continuing as long and as indecisively as possible, although this is scarcely an interest of North Vietnam.

The prime interest of this Power is the reunification of Vietnam under its control; and a Saigon Government directed by the National Liberation Front (N.L.F.) would undoubtedly have this result. And if the containment of China is the aim of American and Australian policy, given the traditional Vietnamese resistance to China and North Vietnam's behaviour in the Sino-Soviet conflict, it is likely that a Hanoi-controlled united Vietnam, Communist but not a Chinese satellite, would be a stable buffer state, unaligned with any Great Power in a South-East Asian balance of power.

Both versions of the threat of China also depend upon a divination of Chinese aggression. It is indeed a popular view that Communist states are in their youth revolutionary and later settle down into a tranquil middle age of "goulash" Communism, and that these ages are respectively identified with aggression and responsibility in international politics. Regrettably, the Soviet model does not bear this out: up to, say, the death of Stalin, the Soviet Union had longer periods of "responsibility" (particularly during the 1920s and 1930s) than "aggression"; and the *détente* of 1963 was essentially a product of nuclear stalemate and the emergence of China as a Great Power; further, the doctrine of peaceful coexistence was formulated by the revolutionary Lenin, not the revisionist Khrushchev.

The only evidence the Government ever offers to substantiate assertions about Chinese aggression is citation from Peking propaganda, which is certainly highly inflammatory. But in politics it is necessary to examine actions as well as words, and China's actions as a Power have been quite restrained — the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, now points hopefully to differences between Chinese words and actions. This is not to argue that China is inherently non-aggressive, but that its actions are limited by its own national power relative to countervailing forces.

#### THE DOMINO THEORY

As China is not a maritime Power and will not have an inter-continental nuclear strike capability for another 10 years or so, it would seem to pose no present threat to Australian security. However, the second assumption, usually known as the domino theory, postulates an immediate or at least imminent threat to Australian security.

In its crudest form the domino theory maintains that if South Vietnam falls to the Communists, the other states of South-east Asia will fall like a row of dominoes, then the "yellow hordes" that have haunted the Australian imagination for a hundred years will be poised to sweep across the continent. Since the teach-ins of last winter brought to notice some of the variables in Vietnam and South-east Asia, Ministers have been far less ready to enunciate this version of the theory, although it is clearly still an underlying assumption of their thought.

Inasmuch as the domino theory has any content, it depends on the effect on the morale of Western allies and neutrals in the region of the U.S. settling for anything less than the independence and territorial integrity of South Vietnam. These states would lose their faith in American power and American will, and seek an accommodation with China.

While there would be some damage to the Western alliance structure if the U.S. did settle for less, new guarantees could and no doubt would be given — as with the neutralisation of Laos in 1962 when the U.S. gave Thailand a unilateral guarantee and stationed forces in its north-east provinces. Indeed, Thailand, "the first domino", is already being reassured: in September the U.S. Assistant Secretary of

# bloody bureaucrats

State for Far East Affairs admitted that American forces in Thailand by then numbered some 25,000 and by no means all of these appear to be involved in the bombing of North Vietnam from Thai bases.

Paradoxically, the chances of the domino theory proving itself are increased by the massive American commitment in South Vietnam from early 1965 — partly in response to the domino theory: if, say through disenchantment in America with long war, the U.S. withdrew without an adequate settlement, then the probability of defections to China would be high.

Ministers, particularly the Minister for External Affairs, have some times offered another, slightly less crude, version of the domino theory: Vietnam as the test case for the Chinese doctrine of revolutionary guerrilla warfare.

One would have thought that the doctrine had already been tested, with a modicum of success, in China itself. Anyway, according to this version, the war is, as it were, a match between two teams, China-North Vietnam and U.S.A.-South Vietnam, that play rather different codes of football, say Rugby League and Rugby Union, while the other countries in the world, particularly those in Asia, Africa and South America, pack the grandstands to watch the game on which their fate hinges; but the game is not a grand final and other matches are already in progress.

Not even an uncertain government of an unstable South-east Asian country would see such a test case as decisive, particularly if it received a U.S. guarantee backed by the commitment of American forces. Other doubtful guerrilla movements would no doubt be encouraged by a N.L.F. victory, but peasants are unlikely to be impressed by anything outside their own district; and counter-insurgency operations would be far more likely to succeed in any South-east Asian country other than South Vietnam, where the new insurgency was not even recognised in its first four years (1957-61) until the guerrillas controlled the countryside — although the U.S. and its allies can win pitched battles, they are years away from winning back rural South Vietnam.

Indeed, even while this test case drags on, other insurgencies have broken out, for example in Thailand's north-east provinces and in Sarawak, and other countries could go Communist, as Indonesia seemed to be until the events of October, 1965: fighting in South Vietnam does not insure the security of the rest of South-east Asia, and neither in all probability would victory.

Finally, neither China nor the U.S. is likely to accept the test case as conclusive: China would scarcely ever cease to assist dissident movements in the region; and the U.S., as officials have occasionally warned, would "draw a new line" elsewhere in South-East Asia. On the American side, if Vietnam fell, the next casualty would be the domino theory.

## THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE

The third assumption concerns the nature of Australia's alliance with the U.S. Every-one is familiar with Sir Robert Menzies' characterisation of the U.S. as Australia's "great and powerful friend"; however, Sir Robert simply crystallised a view common to all Ministers and widely held throughout the community.

Ministers clearly conceive of Australia's relation to the U.S. as a "pact of friendship" rather than a normal alliance. Unfortunately, there have been few friendships in international politics and these have usually depended on ties of blood between countries, with the U.S.: there are not such ties with Australia: these are not substantial numbers of Americans of Australian descent to form the basis of a permanent pressure group in the Australian interest. There may be friendships between leaders, but these are likely to be friendships of convenience and, besides, leaders change.

Australia's ties of blood have been with the United Kingdom. Yet the British Government has always considered the security of Australia and South-East Asia to be of fourth or fifth priority. During the most critical period of the Second World War, between the fall of France and Pearl Harbour, even such an Empire man as Churchill was prepared "to pay the forfeits" in South-East Asia.

And when Roosevelt sent troops to Australia after Pearl Harbour, it was not because of any American affinity for white Anglo-Saxons who spoke English, nor be-

One of these days the men in the Coombs building may turn their attentions from their complex questions about how the world runs itself to the equal mystery of how the Australian National University is run.

Possibly some zealous Ph.D. candidate in organisation theory will be encouraged to study the subject. It might be more logical, however, to establish a full-scale research unit.

However the problem is tackled the researcher(s) will have a great deal of trouble finding material on which to base the study. Certainly, there may be reams of secret files in vaults beneath University House, but there is precious little of any interest in the public realm, and a conscious discouragement of efforts to bring more into the light.

A few years ago the then editor of the Canberra Times, Mr John Douglas Pringle, requested that his reporters be permitted to cover meetings of the university council. Courteously, but quite firmly, he was turned down.

So wary is the council, in fact, that the university's own information officer, Mr Glynn Jones, is not permitted to attend meetings. Nevertheless, he and his staff, double-checking every point so that nothing may offend, must produce the cyclostyled "authorised version" of the monthly council or standing committee meetings. University staff and students received the most recent of these just one month after the meeting on which it "reported".

Any study of the ANU must start with the question: Just what is this place? One of the more popular truisms is that it is "a self-governing institution" which thus has no responsibility to keep the public informed of its doings.

Alternative suggestions (i.e. the legally correct, practically implausible suggestion that the ANU is really responsible to Parliament) being discarded, one must proceed to ask what sort of self-government this institution has.

Clearly it is not representative: a couple of delegates each from the Senate and House of Representatives sit on the council, along with a miscellany of appointees of the Governor-General and members elected by various groups within the university. There is even an undergraduates' representative (who must be a graduate, rather in the manner that the coloureds' repre-

sentative in the South African Parliament must be a white man).

Just as clearly, not all of these individuals enjoy an equal say on council. There is another group which surely is more equal than the others — the members ex officio, and particularly from the Vice-Chancellor down, for whom the council is more an executive than a legislative body and who really run the university.

That they are, by and large, admirable men for their jobs is borne out by the success most have had in non-academic life. A few are as much at home in the upper levels of Government as in the not-quite-ivory towers of the ANU.

Technocrats or meritocrats, they are also, and essentially, bureaucrats. And the prima facie evidence is that they see as little reason why the smooth functioning of their departments should be interrupted by an inquisitive public as any other Australian bureaucrat.

It is the thesis of this article that this attitude not only endangers the regularly trotted-out notion of a university as a community of scholars (a community which gets a rigidly censored version of what its government is doing after a month's delay!) but the democracy which is supposed to play some part in the government of Australia. Moreover, it is plain bad politics.

The idea of a closed community of scholars presumably derives from the colleges of Oxbridge, with their long traditions and, until fairly recently, independent means. In a place the size of the ANU circumscribed discussion swiftly reduces this in practice to a community of some scholars, with the rest wondering what is going on.

How many staff members, for instance, really had the chance to express their views late last year, during the fierce debate over the future of post-graduate studies in the university? Rather few, I suspect.

This is not to deny the possibility of such a community. For it to function, however, a university must provide for open discussion and free examination of its own workings. In fact the ANU could much

more sensibly draw from the experience of the publicly-financed University of California, meetings of whose Board of Regents are open to the public, than from outdated British traditions.

Indeed, even in England the absurdity of closed universities spending large sums of public money in complete secrecy is coming to be pointed at, despite opposition from "rank upon rank of great and good academic men convinced that the universities have nothing to hide and determined to hide it", as the Economist remarked earlier this year.

As it added: "Dons are in politics and they might as well face the fact. Most decisively, they are in the politics of public money". The argument can be directed just as clearly at universities in Australia.

And finally, the ANU and the state universities are strangling themselves with their veils of secrecy. Last year every university in Australia lost an important engagement when the state and Commonwealth governments conspired to reject the AUC recommendations for the new triennium.

Who cared? A few students protested (students are always protesting), and a few academics grumbled. Nobody really knew what the universities were doing, of course. No doubt the governments concerned had taken this into account.

It is a pity a few of the mandarins of the Administration Building were not in New Zealand in February, when the Government threatened a cut in university expenditure. The press, especially in Auckland where it has been strongly supporting university claims to a medical school, and public were up in arms, supporting their academics.

Of course, they had the advantage of knowing what their universities are about. University council meetings over there have been open to the public for five years, and the loss of secrecy seems not to have sent any bureaucrats to early, frustrated deaths.

Juddery

cause Curtin appealed (in fact, he already knew the Americans were coming), but because the U.S. needed a base from which to strike back at Japan. Even so, from then dates the transference to the relation with the U.S. of views previously held about the relation with the U.K.

But the hard fact is that Powers, especially small Powers, have no friends, only allies with whom they share some common interests. This was clear enough over West New Guinea, which the Government thought, rightly or wrongly, to be a major Australian interest, but had to acquiesce in its transfer because the U.S. saw the interest as paltry alongside the importance of promoting the stability of Indonesia.

With this notion of a "pact of friendship" there is linked the view that Australia must build up a "credit balance of goodwill" with the U.S. that can be drawn on to protect vital interests. Sir Robert Menzies said as much when he announced the planned dispatch of the infantry battalion to South Vietnam; and Mr. Holt's "All the way with L.B.J." is no more than a sloganised version of this view. One should recall the old American political adage: "Not what you have done for me, but what have you done for me lately?" No doubt, if an interest Australia considers vital is threatened, the U.S. will consider the importance of that interest to it, and the value of its alliance with Australia, at that time and into the foreseeable future.

Even if the Holt Government did not accept this view, it has at the moment little alternative other than to act on it. Ministers conclude that only a massive American military presence in continental South-East Asia for the indefinite future can contain

China and prevent the domino theory from operating, thus guaranteeing Australian security. As Mr. Hasluck said in his Ministerial statement to the House on 18th August:

"... far from being dragged into Vietnam by the Americans, the Australian Government has been glad and reassured that the United States has been prepared to undertake such heavy commitments as it has undertaken in support of international security in a region where our own danger is immeasurably greater than any danger to America and where the stake in peace is far more fateful for us than for them."

However, as compared with the Holt Government's position, the Johnson Administration's view of the region is more complex and its policy rather flexible; and there is no reason to doubt the repeated statements of President Johnson and various senior officials that the U.S. does not wish to deploy large forces in continental South-East Asia for the foreseeable future. Although the Australian Government does not publicly differ with the U.S., it has manifestly taken a harder line over negotiations in Vietnam and policy towards China. In this situation, all the Government can do is work inside the alliance for a hard-line policy — with American policy-makers divided this might conceivably have a marginal effect — and play the role of the loyal ally, hoping that this will generate moral pressures to keep the U.S. indefinitely in continental South-East Asia.

These are the three major assumptions underlying Australia's Vietnam policy. That they are invalid does not necessarily invalidate the policy itself. But it is plain enough that Ministers' assumptions about the context of Australian foreign policy are too

simple, too rigid and too certain for the complex dynamics of world politics.

But even if this policy were valid, and this writer does not believe it is, such assumptions might one day lead Australia to destruction, instead of as now leading it to participate in the destruction of another small country.



Robert Cooksey

# gascoignes art fun

The following report on the possible administration of the Art Fund was prepared by Toss Gascoigne for President Brooks.

\*1. Who is to buy the works.  
 \*2. What works are to be bought — the type, the number.  
 \*3. Where are they to be hung.

I discussed these matters with Bill Hamilton, the Bursar (a member of the now defunct university art buying committee and owner of one of the finest art collections in Canberra.) We were in substantial agreement on each of these points.

\*1. The choice lies between a committee of, say, three, and what Mr. Hamilton termed a dictator. A committee has numerous disadvantages: Any purchase is likely to be a compromise decision, and not the best of a particular style; a committee can only effectively operate in the city in which its members live; nor is a committee an effective body in a field where quick decisions are often essential.

If the power of purchase is left in the hands of one person, most of these difficulties vanish. A dictator can move freely throughout Australia, rather than waiting for the shows to reach Canberra. He will be able to make a decision on the spot, and not have to consult fellow committee

men, thus risking that the painting will be sold. His decisions should produce the best of a particular style (and I think that this is the crucial argument.) Mr. Hamilton pointed out that the University had a committee to spend its budget of about \$1,600, but after a three year period in which this committee spent five guineas it appointed one man to handle its purchases.

\*2. The Union, where the paintings for the initial years at least will be hung, has only a limited hanging space. This, and the fact that the building demands large, bold and colourful works, leads me to believe that the money will be best spent on large works of good quality, perhaps two or three a year. The alternative is to fragment the fund into the buying of a lot of prints, smaller works, lesser works. I would suggest that until as many as possible of the blank and ghastly walls of the Union are considered. A good large mural might be considered. A good large mural might be nice.

\*3. The paintings should be hung where students go. Thus, primarily the Union, and secondarily the Library. At the moment, hanging space is limited in the Union. This may well be rectified by extensions in the next triennium's building program.

The University is, I understand, intending to approach one of Australia's top critics and judges to be its buyer. Mr. Hamilton suggests that the S.R.C. also place its funds in his capable hands.

- Recommendations**
1. The the S.R.C. appoints the same buyer as the University.
  2. That he be requested to buy two or three large paintings, preferably contemporary Australian in style.
  3. That the paintings be selected for the first three years to be hung in the Union.
- TOSS GASCOIGNE.



## ...and a reply

"One of the brightest stars to appear on the university cultural scene was passed almost unnoticed at the meeting of the students' association. A constitutional amendment directing the S.R.C. to put 1% of its gross income into an art fund was accepted unanimously", wrote Toss Gascoigne in his front page article in the last Woroni.

To say that it was passed unnoticed is an understatement. Because of the lack of interest and discussion at the meeting, it is truer to say that it appeared by default. Indeed, students had turned up only to vote on the S.R.C. crisis and were not prepared to give a hearing to any other issue, (as is evidenced also by the reaction to Patterson's speech on the electoral regulations).

This is hardly surprising, and, given the mood of the meeting, it would have been impossible to discuss the matter fully there. As a result the case against the compulsory annual allocation of a large amount of student's subscriptions to the purchase of paintings and sculptures has never been put. At the second meeting of the S.R.C. in April, the motion was passed, again almost unnoticed, and without discussion. The minutes of that meeting read, "Toss Gascoigne was asked to explain his art plan which instead was deemed self-explanatory".

There is no excuse for the lack of debate even at that stage but it should be noted that many S.R.C. members had not then realised the implications of the plan, that several are now strongly opposed to it, and that most had just been elected and were quite inexperienced.

One thing is clear — No matter what excuses or reasons can be put forward for what has happened so far, there is a good case to have the matter reopened, for a full discussion to take place, and a vote taken at the next general meeting.

The plan has been criticised on two grounds. Firstly, it is quite a different matter to decide that because there is enough money in the S.R.C. coffers this year it might be an idea to buy some pictures, than it is to force all S.R.C.s in the future whether they like it or not, let alone whether they can afford it or not, to spend a large amount of money on art. Because the Art Plan has actually already been incorporated into the constitution the latter effect will result.

It is not difficult to envisage a situation in a few years time where an S.R.C. because it has other important items of expenditure will not want to expend over \$200 on pictures for an already well stocked collection. It is just as wrong to commit future Student Associations to spend money on the whims of a few students this year as it is to commit them on any other item which is not absolutely essential. For this year's students to buy a few works because they want to is quite another matter.

Further, the opponents of the plan base their argument on priorities. The Student's Association is not a philanthropic organisation with money to spend on any fancy. It has many essential duties to carry out which are more important to students than buying paintings. To mention only a few. Abschol, Papua New Guinea University, the Varsity Theatre Fund, help through WUS to universities in developing countries all rank prior to an Art Fund.

The necessity of such an Art Plan is also dubious. There have been several art shows in the Union so far this year, there are always exhibitions in the Menzies Library, and the Union has been willing to decorate its walls with paintings almost continuously. Whatever the spurious value of "bringing culture to the savages", as Gascoigne puts it, there are clearly important needs to be satisfied before we afford to squander student's fees on pictures.

### THE 38th S. R. C.

ALAN BROOKS	President
CHRIS BLAXLAND	Vice-President
STEVE WALMSLEY	Secretary
DES BALL	Treasurer
SUE BARNES	N. U. A. U. S. Secretary
ROB GREY	Director of Clubs and Societies
R. COLMAN	Director of Student Publications
BILL ROBERTS	Public Relations Officer
DAVE WILSON	Local Education and Welfare Officer
ROBYN HENDERSON	P/NG Officer
M. STOYLES	International Officer
D. MOORE	Property Officer
ROGER PEScott	Sports Council Rep.
PAT O'NEILL	A. O. S. T.
DON MITCHELL	Union Rep.
ALAN BROOKS	Union Rep.
M. STOYLES	Performing Arts Council Rep.
M. SUMNER-POTTS	Director of Student Notice Boards
J. DOUGLAS	Concessions Officer
FR. J. HANRAHAN	Incoming Delegations Officer
R. TYSON	N. FRANCIS

## the new src



hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil

## and defence

The essence of the Art Fund Plan is that it will bring sculptures and paintings to the student... rather than him having to fight his way over to the Menzies Library, or struggle up the Union stairs to the bi-annual exhibitions. It will place the best in Australian contemporary where he cannot avoid it.

The three bodies that have accepted the Plan to date - the S. R. C. executive, the S. R. C. itself, and the body of students at a special general meeting - have all had notice of it. The experience of the last three S. R. C. 's has been that no financial problems would have arisen had 1% of their budgets been allocated to such a fund.

The subsidy from the Administration on a two-for-one basis will bring the fund to \$600. Thus, for an outlay of \$200, students will have works from the finest Australian painters and sculptors. It is not difficult to see that the A. N. U. Students' Association will be the possessor of a major collection within a few years - provided that buying is a continuous process.

Students this year are supporting the performing arts with a grant of about \$2400 - plus what they pay to get in. We can afford an art fund. It is something of significance. And while it may not be number one on the list of priorities, it is certainly deserving of 1% of the Students' budget.

• **prometheus** • deadline july 31;  
 articles, poetry and criticism

# CHAPTER ONE

Open Monday to Friday  
from 10 a. m.  
Saturday and Sunday 7.30  
Sunday afternoon 1.45 - 5. p. m.

Rhythm & Blues Group  
Thursday, Friday  
Saturday Nights  
& Sunday afternoon

Sunday Night Folk Singing  
& Jam Session

Restaurant

LIQUOR LICENCE

operates

Thursday and Sunday Night  
plus Friday Dinner  
(5.30 - 7p.m.)

admission : 60c  
covercharge : 60c -  
includes meal !

DISCO DISCO DISCO DISCO  
with top interstate r&b groups  
EAST ROW CIVIC 42865

## ANGUS & ROBERTSON

booksellers & stationers recommend :

LEN DEIGHTON... An Expensive Place to Die. \$2.65  
JOHN BARTH.... Giles Goat Boy. \$5.30  
JAMES JOYCE.... Finnegans Wake. \$3.05  
ARNOLD TOYNBEE.. Acquaintances. \$5.80  
ED McBAIN..... The Sentries. \$0.85  
L. A. FIEDLER.... Waiting for the End. \$1.30  
JAN MYRDAL.... Report from a Chinese Village  
\$1.80  
EAST ROW, CANBERRA CITY. ph 49-8433  
GREEN SQUARE, KINGSTON. ph 9-3242

Write for Oriental Studies  
Journal : deadline July 31st.  
See Greg Landy Bruce Hall.

### A.N.U. PRESS

**THAILAND: Social and Economic Studies in Development.**

Edited by T. H. Silcock.

The focus of this book is on the dynamic elements in Thailand's social and economic structure, their unique qualities and their response to the pervasive influence of the Western economic system

Price \$8-40. Available late August.

Write to A.N.U. Press, P.O. Box 4, Canberra to order your copy or to receive regular information.

## SUB WARDEN



**IN  
SIDE  
OUT**

**MONDAY  
NIGHT**

**2CA 10 30**

BOOKS                      BOOKS                      BOOKS  
SECOND HAND              PAPERBACKS  
GENERAL READING        TEXT BOOKS  
CANBERRA'S BEST RANGE OF SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL BOOKS

### VERITY HEWITT

GAREMA ARCADE, CIVIC \* PHONE 4-2127

## CAFE THETIS COURT



## A. H. FIELD & CO.

Mens Wear Specialists  
Cinema Centre

NEW & EXCITING CLOTHES FOR  
MEN

49-7920

GRADUATION  
PORTRAITS IN BLACK AND WHITE OR COLOUR

BY  
AMBASSADOR STUDIOS  
CAPITOL CHAMBERS, EAST ROW,  
CANBERRA CITY

Also: WEDDINGS — PASSPORTS — SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

A.N.U. STUDENTS SPECIAL ATTENTION  
PLEASE PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT — 4 0924

THE CENTER CINEMA and A.N.U. FILM GROUP  
Present

## THE FILMS OF ALAIN RESNAIS

Including

The Australian Premiere of

"LA GUERRE EST FINI"

Friday, 18th August, 12.30 p.m. & 8 p.m.

Saturday, 19th August, 2, 5, 8 p.m. "LAST YEAR AT MARIENBAD"  
(plus "GUERNICA" & "VAN GOGH")

Sunday, 20th August, 2 p.m.

Sunday, 20th August, 8 p.m.

"LA GUERRE EST FINI"

"HIROSHIMA MON AMOUR"

(plus "GAUGUIN")

Programme:

Center Cinema  
Only Season-ticket holders will be admitted to "La Guerre Est Fini". The rest of the films can be seen individually. Season-tickets will cost \$3.50 and will be available for purchase by July 3rd

## THE UNION SHOP

ON THE

LOWER GROUND FLOOR  
GIVES SPECIAL PRICES  
FOR MEMBERS  
ON MOST ITEMS FOR SALE

Gowns for hire

Stationery

Sporting equipment

Stamps

Cigarettes & Tobacco

Dissecting sets

Drawing Sets

Geological Hammers

Greeting cards

Books

Writing Materials

Slide rules

Canteen Ware

Dry Cleaning

Shoe Repair

SECOND HAND

BOOKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

# A.N.U. Defeats U.N.S.W

## a torrid game

A.N.U.'s Cringers had a runaway win from a dispirited UNSW team at Fyshwick Gasworks Oval last Saturday.

ANU began the game badly, despite the specially designed Irish street brawl kick in the groin protectors. UNSW were continually in attack and five minutes after the opening their forward hanger, Graeme Dunstan slipped through John ("Wrencher") Bollocks and threw a long transcendental unity of apperception. Referee Blackshore was playing brilliantly for UNSW, giving his son, Phil, plenty of support, and the score was 13-0 at half time.

In the second half, ANU's right forward thigh Phil ("Thruster") Nolan, accidentally bumped into umpire Fred Blackshore, giving him a broken arm, a black neaser, and a fractured splinth. Dunstan angrily accused Nolan of deliberately going for the umpire but Nolan emphatically denied this. Fortunately, Phil's brother, Bert, was on the sidelines and offered his services as umpire.

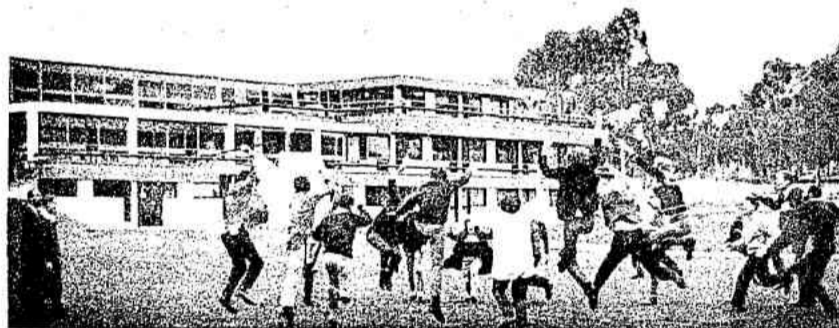
Immediately, the texture of the game changed. The ANU team sprang to life. As Des ("Grinder") Ball came rushing out of the pack and tweaked three peans. He threw up to Wrencher Bollocks whose French-style rolling spiral turn completely baffled the UNSW defence and ANU's first score of 10 was up on the board. UNSW fought back brilliantly but ANU kept the pressure up and went to the lead when Haddock Morton sulped a heefer, recovered, and sent a fast pass to Thruster Nolan who banged another one home. Wrencher Bollocks again shone with a beautifully controlled underleg seesaw and ANU came out victors 27-13.



Crusher Ball and Haddock Morton sulp a heefer to prevent a pean. Thruster Nolan moves up in groin support.

A. N. U. cringers about to form a scum.

President Brooks (far left) is visibly moved.



## Rules for Flag?

This year in Canberra, Australian Rules Football has taken on a very noticeable new look, since for the first time in five years Eastlakes' supremacy has been overcome and a new force has to be reckoned with in Manuka.

Manuka, by an extensive recruiting campaign, have developed into the strongest team in the competition with Ainslie not very far behind them. A.N.U. on the other hand, although unable to recruit, has also had its team strengthened by an influx of new students.

Most noticeable of these have been — Hugh Price, Rick Sneeuwjagt and Tony Walker, all of whom made the A.C.T. Representatives' side at some stage this year. Other new players to have played well are John Claringbold, Steve Shand and Dick Miller, so that with added players such as this it was supposed that we would do well.

For quite a while this was not to be so since the team took some time to settle down and play constructive football with the result that even Turner-Queanbeyan knocked us off when we last met them.

This bad early season slump in our football caused the selectors, most noticeably "Boofhead" Lally quite a problem so that

some amount of position changing was necessary.

The result of this was seen four weeks ago when Uni commenced to play a high standard of football for the first time this year, and although beaten this time by Manuka it was clear that Uni would improve.

This was borne out by a glorious win over last year's premiers, Eastlake, when for the first time for years, Uni fought back in the last quarter to take the lead and win.

From this Uni went on to trounce Acton and force their way into third place in the competition.

Much of this improvement has been because of greater team co-operation, however several players stand out as setting an example for the rest. Captain Bruce McPherson and Coach Ron McCleod are the first two to mind, but players such as John Buxton on the back flank, Tony Walker in the ruck, Vic Price, Hugh Price, and Owen Paton on the half forward line, and rovers Cowie and Collings are those who have really improved.

And since our position in the finals seems certain, there is a fair chance that A.N.U. will make the Grand Final in September.

# I.V. SKIING

University of New South Wales will be its with Tasmania at this year's intervarsity skiing. The two Universities decided to compete for practical as well as financial reasons. Tasmania would have found it extremely difficult to arrange skiing accommodation in Tasmania for all the students who were participating, and rather complicated to "book beds" on the mainland. New South Wales, on the other hand, is in no financial position to "go it alone" as far as intervarsity is concerned. The logical conclusion is a combined effort by the two, with each contributing to the financial burden and organisational problems which are foreseen.

There will be two important changes in this year's intervarsity. Firstly, the competition will be held at Perisher Valley from August 19-26. After two years at Thredbo, it was thought, a change of scenery would be welcomed. Perisher offers all the benefits of Thredbo with the added advantage of being NEW as far as intervarsity is concerned. Perisher View Motel, Omaru and Chez Jean will accommodate students for the occasion.

The second, and most important change, will be the international flavour of this year's I.V. New South Wales has organised the first INTERNATIONAL INTERVARSITY with competitors from New Zealand, Japan, Germany and America. The idea was the brain-child of Peter Southwell Keely, a former team captain and committee member of the club. At first the club was a little sceptical about the whole project because of the tremendous amount of work required to achieve anything of this magnitude; however, as we became more accustomed to the idea and more familiar with the problems it entailed, we started to realise its advantages and decided to go ahead with it.

The financial problem was the biggest stumbling block. Surprisingly, we have received offers of assistance from a great many people. The Kosciusko Chamber of Commerce has offered to accommodate the internationals free of charge, as well as donating some money towards their expenses; Ampol has donated a very large trophy to mark the occasion. Television Stations 9 and 2 have offered to publicize the event by covering the competition at Perisher. Channel 2 wishes to film training sessions which will be held at Wanda Sandhills and Cortina Ski Slope. All internationals will fly QANTAS. These offers illustrate the importance outsiders attach to what we are trying to do, and we are very grateful for their support.

Relations between Australian and overseas universities have been badly neglected. Very little effort has been made by any social or sports clubs to communicate with their overseas counterparts. The result has been ignorance of one another's activities which, we feel, has led to loss of valuable assistance by both parties. By inviting students to participate in intervarsity, we could not only foster friendly relations with overseas universities but also improve the standard of Uni skiing. It was this two-fold advantage which finally convinced the club to make the effort required.

Tentative arrangements have been made for the official United States Team who will be in Australia at the time, to compete in intervarsity. The four representatives are all college students and include a silver medallist from Innsbruck.

This year's intervarsity, it is hoped, will set a precedent for the future. It will be interesting to see how well Australia can compete in these events.

## unsw tip-off

## Bruce Bounce Burton

In what can only be described as a surprise reversal of form, Bruce Hall defeated Burton Hall, the previous Inter-Hall champions, 7-5 in the first Inter-Hall Rugby League game on Sunday.

Burton, although hung over from the Burto Ball to a certain extent, had superior teamwork, particularly in the backs, but tended to waste what little ball it got in futile forward play and unusual manoeuvres involving their full back, Ray Sloane.

It was obvious to all spectators that Bruce Hall won because of an almost 100% dominance of the scrums, but this should not detract from a non-stop cover defence display by centre Neil Weston and some spectacular attacking and defensive bursts from Gary Duffey.

In the closing stages of the game, Burton missed an easy penalty and a difficult try conversion, either of which could have forced a draw. At this stage, the Bruce Hall defence, despite constant exhortation from Captain J. Bush, was wilting alarmingly and was probably lucky that the Burton forwards contented themselves with softening up tactics rather than determined passing rushes.